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(54) A METHOD OF RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ACETABULUM IN HIP JOINT DYSPLASIA

The present invention refers to medicine, specifically to orthopedics.

A method of reconstruction of the acetabulum in cases of dysplasia is known, which implies excavation of the acetabulum by removal of bone stock from anterior and inferior walls thereof using a milling cutter {1}.

However, this method does not enable artificial protrusion of the acetabulum.

The purpose of the present invention is to enable artificial protrusion of the acetabulum.

In order to achieve this, cortical plate is trepanized near the acetabular fossa, and spongy tissue is removed from beneath the semilunar cartilage.

The procedure is performed as follows.

A cut is made from the anterior superior spine to the large trochanter between the gluteal muscles and the tensor fasciae latae muscle, articular capsule is opened longitudinally. Soft tissues are removed from the acetabulum, the limbus is expanded. Cortical plate is trepanized near the acetabular fossa, spongy osseous tissue is removed from beneath the semilunar

cartilage with a bone scraper, starting from the internal cortical plate.

The size of the cavity to be created depends on the degree of thickening of osseous bottom of the acetabulum. Femoral head is reduced. If necessary, corrective osteotomy of the femur is performed.

The present method ensures reconstruction of the joint and stability of the contralateral joint.

Summary of Invention

A method of reconstruction of the acetabulum in cases of hip joint dysplasia by excavation of the acetabulum, distinguished by trepanation of the cortical plate near the acetabular fossa and removal of spongy tissue from beneath the semilunar cartilage in order to enable artificial protrusion of the acetabulum.

Sources of information considered for expert evaluation:

1. Orthopedics, Traumatology and Prosthetics, 1965, No. 9, page 19.